MARCH 1, 1776. THE NUMBER 57.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

To Mr. PURDIE.

SIR,

WITH the utmoſt reluctance I trouble the publick with any thing relating to myſelf; but as a report has gone forth, that I have endeavoured to injure the credit of the money iſſued by the Convention, juſtice to my character requires I ſhould ſet the matter in its true light. At firſt, I was contented with an inquiry by the committee of the county, and expected it would have reſted there; but having tranſmitted a copy of the firſt depoſition, and other proceedings, to one of our delegates, for his private ſatisfaction, together with the copy of an inſtruction to him and his colleague, he thought himſelf obliged to lay the matter before the Hon. the Convention, and I am informed ſome ill-natured inferences were drawn from the circumſtance that only one depoſition appeared. I now ſubmit the whole to my countrymen, and hope they will have charity enough to ſuppoſe what I ſaid proceeded from the dictates of an honeſt mind, anxious for the publick weal. I have only to obſerve, that the converſation happened before the defeat of col. Hutchings, and was in the company of ſeveral of the late committee of the county, whom I thought could not have miſtaken my meaning. They knew I had, from the beginning of our diſturbances, exerted myſelf, within the ſmall circle of my acquaintance, in raiſing a ſpirit of oppoſition to parliamentary tyranny. They knew I had formed, and carried into committee, two reſolves, the one for purchaſing ammunition, the other for raiſing volunteer companies. I am, ſir, your obedient humble ſervant,

CUTHBERT BULLITT.

PRINCE WILLIAM, *Feb.* 4, 1776.

THE whole proceedings and depoſitions referred to in mr. Bullitt's letter being more than could be, with any convenience, inſerted in a newſpaper, to comply, as nearly as we can, with that gentleman's requeſt, we have extracted the ſubſtance, which is as follows, viz. At a commiſtee of Prince William county, held the 16th day of December 1775, mr. Bullitt applied to the committee to have an inquiry made into his conduct relative to what had been reported againſt him. The committee took the depoſitions of col. Burr Harriſon, mr. William Brent, and mr. Cuthbert Harriſon; and delivered it as their opinion, that mr. Bullitt had only acted unguardedly, but that they were convinced, from the zeal he had always ſhewn in the American cauſe, and from what now appeared, that he had no deſign to depreciate the currency of the colony, or to injure the rights of America. The depoſitions of the above-mentioned gentlemen ſet forth, that about the firſt of November, at mr. Burr Harriſon's funeral, they heard mr. Bullitt cenſure the extravagance of the Convention, in allowing ſo great a ſalary, in many inſtances, to perſons employed by them, ſo different from the frugal conduct of the Congreſs; that he had expreſſed his fears of the conſequence of ſuch a behaviour, if continued, which he foreſaw would be the greateſt injury to the credit of the paper money of the colony; that he thought every one in ſo righteous a cauſe ought to be contented with a reaſonable allowance for his ſervice, ſuch as could enable him to live with economy, and not tempt him to luxury; and that, for his own part, he would rather ſuffer his right hand to be cut off than take more. But that, from the whole tenour of his converſation, it by no means appeared that he intended in the leaſt to injure the credit of the paper currency. The two reſolves mentioned in mr. Bullitt's letter, framed and carried by him into committee, were, firſt, that every member of the committee, as well abſent as preſent, ſhould depoſite, into the hands of ſome merchants proper to be intruſted for this purpoſe, a crop hhd. of tobacco, of the weight of 1000 lbs. to be appropriated towards the importation of a certain quantity of gunpowder, to be applied towards the defence of the county, in caſe of the attack or hoſtile invaſion of any foreign power; and, ſecondly, that the inhabitants of the county ſhould be formed into companies, and properly trained and exerciſed; and that they ſhould provide themſelves with the beſt arms, and as much ammunition as they could procure, that they might be prepared to defend themſelves againſt the machinations of the enemies of Great Britain and the colonies. Theſe reſolutions were paſſed ſo early as the laſt of the year 1774, and beginning of 1775.

IN COMMITTEE.

ACCOMACK county, *January* 15, 1776.

A COMPLAINT being heretofore lodged againſt capt. Cuſtis Kellum, mariner, a native of this county, for that he has oppoſed the meaſures adopted by the Hon. the Convention of this colony for raiſing troops, and prevented, as much as in his power, recruits from being raiſed in the ſaid ſervice, and that he alſo has expreſſed himſelf in language inimical to the American cauſe, the ſaid Kellum this day appeared, and anſwered the ſame; and ſundry witneſſes being examined, on oath, it appeared, that he has much oppoſed the ſaid meaſures, and prevented men from liſting in the ſaid ſervice, and that he expreſſed himſelf in theſe words, viz. "*Damn "the Boſtonians, what are they but a pack "of G--d damn'd rebels?*"

The committee, taking his caſe into conſideration, are unanimouſly of opinion that he has acted the part of an enemy to his country, and that the ſame be publiſhed in the Gazette; but the ſaid Kellum appearing penitent, and expreſſing himſelf very ſorry for his paſt imprudent conduct, promiſing to behave himſelf for the future in ſuch manner as to regain and merit the confidence of his countrymen, and being ſeemingly convinced of his errour, and voluntarily ſigned the recantation hereafter written, it is recommended to his ſaid countrymen to receive him into their former favour and good opinion.

"Whereas I have ſpoken ſundry very "malicious and diſgraceful words of the "noble and ſpirited ſons of liberty in New "England, now bleeding in the cauſe of "freedom, and have been ſo imprudent "as to find fault with the proceedings of "the Hon. the Convention of Virginia, "do hereby acknowledge, that my for-"mer opinion of the Boſtonians, and of "the proceedings of the Hon. Conventi-"on, was founded on mean and narrow "principles, and that I do hereby re-"nounce the ſame, and will for the future "conduct myſelf in ſuch a manner as ſhall "merit the good opinion of the good "people of this county, and the publick "in general, againſt whom I have offend-"ed; and hope, for this my free and open "recantation and acknowledgment, to "receive pardon and forgiveneſs from the "publick for my above offence."

CUSTIS KELLUM.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN POWELL, clerk.

At a committee held for the county of Mecklenburg, *on the* 2d Monday *in* November, 1775.

THIS committee, for themſelves and their conſtituents, preſent their compliments to their ſuffering brethren reſiding in the lower parts of this country, and aſſure them, in caſe they ſhould be reduced to the neceſſity of abandoning their habitations, that they will meet with a cordial reception from the inhabitants of this county, and every accommodation that their ſituation and circumſtances will admit.

By order of the committee.

JOHN SWEPSON, clerk.

At a meeting of the diſtrict committee for the counties of Caroline, Spotſylvania, King George, *and* Stafford, *at the town-houſe in* Fredericksburg, *February* 13, 1776.

PRESENT,

James Taylor, George Taylor, Walker Taliaferro, Fielding Lewis, Mann Page, ſen. Joſeph Brock, William Fitzhugh, Samuel Selden, William Garrett, and Goery Waugh, gentlemen.

THE ſaid committee unanimouſly appointed Fielding Lewis, gentleman, chairman, and John Chew, jun. their clerk; and then proceeded to the choice of field-officers to fill up the ſeveral vacancies in the minute ſervice in the ſaid diſtrict, whereupon the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. Richard Johnſton, eſq; colonel; Lewis Willis, eſq; lieutenant-colonel; and Andrew Buchanan, eſq; major.

FIELDING LEWIS chairman.

John Chew, jun. clerk.

CAMBRIDGE, *February* 8.

IT is repreſented by one of our friends lately from Boſton (a gentleman of good judgment and veracity) as worthy to be relied on, that one of the men of war which laſt arrived from England brought intelligence that our friends in London had collected 26,000l. ſterling for the ſupport of the American army, which they were about ſending by the way of the Weſt Indies; but that adminiſtration had ſecured the money, and were making ſtrict ſearch and inquiry for the donors, who were conſidered as countenancing and aiding a REBELLION. Should the miniſtry purſue the inquiry, it may add to their confuſion, and be, in ſome degree, the means of our temporal ſalvation.

NEW YORK, *February* 10.

BY a letter from an officer in the continental army before Quebeck, dated Jan. 20th, we learn that general Carleton ſallied out with a party to attack our hoſpital, on which our people engaged them, and drove them into the town, killed 16 of the enemy, and took 12 priſoners. Our loſs was only four killed, and three taken priſoners.

Extract of a letter from the Weſt Indies, *Jan.* 15.

"I ſuppoſe that France will make an excurſion in your favour in the ſpring, as we are well aſſured that Martinico and Guadaloupe have been lately reinforced with 10,000 men, and are ſtrengthening with new works."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, *Jan.* 27.

"Our blockade at Quebeck is yet maintained. On the 25th inſtant capt. Seaborn, from the Maſſachuſetts, the firſt hero that has appeared to our aſſiſtance ſince the repulſe at Quebeck, arrived with 27 men. His arrival had a very good effect, for in the morning of the ſame day was found at the church door an anoymous ſeditious paper, very artfully written, calculated to ſtimulate the inhabitants to riſe and cut us all off. However, I believe few of them had as much courage as the writer had ingenuity. They are now convinced the lakes are frozen, and think the Boſtonians are coming as thick as the trees in the woods. The Tories now ſeem quite creſt-fallen."

Extract of another letter.

"Let not one ſmall diſaſter, among ſo many noble deeds, diſcourage the ſons of liberty, eſpecially conſidering how the ſmall remnant of the army left before Quebeck dare to ſtand their ground, and form a blockade againſt that almoſt impregnable fortreſs; but I perceive it is open over-head, and with the help of God, and a ſpeedy reinforcement, we ſhall yet catch the fox in his den."

Extract of a letter from Newark, Sunday *afternoon*, 3 *o'clock*, *Feb.* 11*th*.

"This morning major Ogden paſſed through here, expreſs from Canada, to the Congreſs at Philadelphia. He told me that our troops were ſafe, and in good ſpirits; that the brave col. Arnold was getting better (and not a priſoner, as reported) and that he met vaſt numbers of armed troops all the way from Canada to this government, who were on their march to join col. Arnold, and that there was not the leaſt doubt but we ſhould have poſſeſſion of Quebeck in a ſhort time."

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 19.

WE hear that the hon. houſe of aſſembly, the mayor and corporation, the committees of ſafety and inſpection, the city battalions and rifle companies, are invited to attend the Hon. Continental Congreſs this day, in the proceſſion and funeral ſolemnities appointed to the memory of general MONTGOMERY, and the other brave officers and men who glorioufly fought and fell with him in the cauſe of American liberty, before Quebeck. The proceſſion will ſet out from the ſtate-houſe at 11 o'clock, and paſſing up Fourth ſtreet to the new Calviniſt church, will be joined at doctor Smith's houſe by the clergy of the city and faculty of the college. No perſon can be admitted into the body of the church till the proceſſion enters, but a part of the gallery, capable of obtaining about 400 perſons, will be reſerved for ladies and ſtrangers whoſe publick ſpirit may induce them to honour the ſolemnity.

Laſt night arrived here capt. Souder, from Grenada. On his paſſage he ſpoke a veſſel from Corke, the maſter of which informed him that 25 tranſports, with 4000 troops on board, had ſailed from Corke for America. Capt. Souder ſays, before he left Grenada, a London paper arrived there, of the 30th of November, with a liſt of 39 commiſſioners that were appointed to treat with the Congreſs, among whom were lord Howe and governour Johnſton.

Upon the news of general Clinton's attempt to land at New York, col. Dickinſon, with two companies from the three firſt battalions of the Philadelphia militia, prepared to march to New York, at the requeſt of general Lee, but were countermanded on Thurſday, by an account that the king's troops had left that city without effecting a landing. The competition and ſpirit which appeared among the officers and privates upon this occaſion indicated that the citizens of Philadelphia are upon a footing with the foremoſt of the colonies in reſolving to die freemen rather than to live ſlaves.

A gentleman who arrived laſt Wedneſday night in a veſſel from Cadiz ſays, that the Engliſh conſul at that place told him he had received a letter from lord Weymouth, in which his lordſhip informed him that lord Howe and capt. Barrington were to go to America, in order to treat with the Congreſs.

A letter juſt received from Norwich, in Connecticut, ſays, that the Renown man of war is arrived at Boſton, and brings intelligence that three commiſſioners (ſaid to be lords) are appointed to come over to America.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1.

ON Monday the 19th of February the Hon. Richard Corbin, eſq; laid before the Committee of Safety a letter he had received from lord Dunmore, in the words following:

Ship DUNMORE, *in* ELIZABETH *river*, *Jan.* 22, 1776.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the many cruel and falſe invectives thrown out againſt me, as an enemy to this colony, conſcious to myſelf, however, of my firm attachment to this country in general, and this colony in particular, I am well convinced, though the preſent rulers may have thought it requiſite, in ſupport of their late adopted meaſures, to repreſent me in the very oppoſite light to what they were pleaſed to do but a few months before, yet there is not one amongſt them, that ever viewed my conduct with an impartial eye, but is ſenſible that every tranſaction of my adminiſtration proceeded from a heart that never yet entertained a thought which was not meant for the real happineſs and well-being of this colony. This ever having been my firſt object, the very moment I received my deſpatches, laſt year, I called the Aſſembly, to lay before them the reſolves of the Houſe of Parliament, not doubting then but they would have been received, by every well-wiſher to his country, with tranſports of joy. Now having received his majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech, I catch at, with the greateſt pleaſure, the laſt ſentence it contains, wherein he ſays: "It may be "alſo proper to authoriſe perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch province or "colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, "to the free exerciſe of its trade and "commerce, and to the ſame protection "and ſecurity as if ſuch province or colo-"ny had never revolted." I ſay, I catch, with the greateſt avidity, at this generous, this humane, this truly noble ſentiment, again to offer every exertion of my poor abilities to procure, by any means that ſhall be thought moſt adviſable, an honourable, permanent, ſpeedy, and happy reconciliation between this colony and its parent ſtate. I wiſh to God they may reflect ere they draw upon them the wrath of that powerful though merciful people, and by that means involve this once moſt happy land in all the horrours of a moſt deſtructive civil war; wherein, were they as ſucceſsful as the moſt ſanguine amongſt them could wiſh, could only end in their inevitable deſtruction. What then have they to hope for, and what have they not to fear, by a perſeverance in this moſt ruinous and unnatural conteſt? Should the rulers of the people prove as well diſpoſed to return to their duty, as I know the bulk of the colony are, they will embrace the favourable opportunity that now offers; but ſhould they be ſo infatuated as to mean totally to throw off all allegiance to the beſt of ſovereigns, and connexion with the ſtate that has foſtered them with the moſt paternal care, their memories will be handed down, to the lateſt poſterity, as muſt undutiful and ungrateful.

Sir, a thorough conviction of your warm attachment to this your native land, and your admiration of that truly excellent conſtitution and government under which you have ſo long and happily lived, as well as your love for our moſt benign ſovereign, induces me to to trouble you with the above tender of my ſervices to this colony; and I beg you you will aſſure, whomſoever you ſhall think proper to lay this before, of my willingneſs to undergo any fatigue or difficulty for the accompliſhment of its happineſs. I have now only to entreat, that my ſincere endeavours to effect a reconciliation between this and the parent ſtate may be enforced by every exrtion of your beſt advice and aſſiſtance; and that both may ſucceed is the ardent wiſh of, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, DUNMORE.

ON conſideration whereof the committee ordered the following letter to be written to col. Corbin, which was delivered to him, viz.

SIR, *Feb.* 19, 1776.

THE Committee of Safety have conſidered the letter to you from lord Dunmore, which you referred to them. You, ſir, who are ſo well acquainted with the ſentiments of the country we at preſent act for, muſt be ſatisfied they would be made exceeding happy by a juſt and honourable reconciliation with Great Britain, without the farther effuſion of blood; but we are not authoriſed, or inclined, to intermeddle in the mode of negotiation to effect this deſirable purpoſe. The Continental Congreſs have, in their laſt petition to the throne, beſought his majeſty to point out ſome mode for ſuch negotiation; and if adminiſtration are diſpoſed to heal this unnatural wound in the empire, they will embrace that occaſion (which probably will be the laſt) of accompliſhing it. At all events, any other ſteps to be taken muſt proceed from the repreſentatives of the continent, and not from us. We ſhall, however, communicate the contents of this letter to the Houſe of Burgeſſes, who meet, by adjournment, the firſt of March, and ſubmit the matter to them, in caſe there ſhould then be members enough to proceed to buſineſs, or as ſoon after as ſuch a number can be convened. In the mean time, if his lordſhip has it in his inclination and power to ſerve the colony, and avoid making the breach ſtill wider, it may be manifeſted by his ſuſ-

pending hoſtilities againſt the inhabitants, until the ultimate intentions of his majeſty are known reſpecting any negotiation. We have the greateſt confidence, ſir, in your attachment to the real intereſt of America, and are ſatisfied your having communicated the contents of this letter to us proceeds from the beſt motives; and are, with great regard, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervants,

For ſelf and committee,

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

After which, col. Corbin, with the entire approbation of the Committee of Safety, proceeded with a flag of truce on board the Dunmore, to hear what his lordſhip had to propoſe on the ſubject-matter of his letter. Col. Corbin, on his return, informed the committee he had read their letter to him before lord Dunmore, and in the preſence of general Clinton; who ſaid, he believed there was nothing America could aſk in a conſtitutional way that would not be granted, but if they relied on the General Congreſs, they had nothing to expect from parliament. Upon this, col Corbin propoſed to lord Dunmore to grant a commiſſion to the Preſident for meeting the Aſſembly, at the time they had adjourned to, which his lordſhip refuſed; ſo that his letter cannot, as was propoſed, be laid before the Houſe of Burgeſſes, they having no right, by their conſtitution, to proceed to any buſineſs without a repreſentative of the crown. Nor did lord Dunmore ſuggeſt any other mode in which a negotiation could be ſet on foot, in what he might call a conſtitutional way.

Yeſterday morning the troops in this city being informed that Patrick Henry, eſq; commander in chief of the Virginia forces, was about to leave them, the whole went into deep mourning, and, being under arms, waited on him at his lodgings, when they addreſſed him in the following manner:

TO PATRICK HENRY, jun. eſquire.

DEEPLY *impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of the obligations we lie under to you, for the polite, humane, and tender treatment manifeſted to us throughout the whole of your conduct, while we had the honour of being under your command, permit us to offer you our ſincere thanks, as the only tribute we have in our power to pay to your real merits. Notwithſtanding your withdrawing yourſelf from the ſervice fills us with the moſt poignant ſorrow, as it at once deprives us of our father and general, yet, as gentlemen, we are compelled to applaud your ſpirited reſentment to the moſt glaring indignity. May your merit ſhine as conſpicuous to the world in general as it hath done to us, and may Heaven ſhower its choiceſt bleſſings upon you.*

To which he returned the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM *exceedingly obliged to you for your approbation of my conduct. Your addreſs does me the higheſt honour. This kind teſtimony of your regard to me would have been an ample reward for ſervices much greater then thoſe I have had the power to perform. I return you, and each of you, gentlemen, my beſt acknowledgments for the ſpirit, alacrity, and zeal, you have conſtantly ſhewn in your ſeveral ſtations. I am unhappy to part with you. I leave the ſervice, but I leave my heart with you. May God bleſs you, and give you ſucceſs and ſafety, and make you the glorious inſtruments of ſaving our country.*"

After the officers had received col. Henry's kind anſwer to their addreſs, they inſiſted upon his dining with them at the Raleigh tavern before his departure, and after dinner a number of them propoſed eſcorting him out of town, but were prevented in their reſolution by ſome uneaſineſs getting among the ſoldiery, who aſſembled in a tumultuous manner, and demanded their diſcharge, declaring their unwillingneſs to ſerve under any other commander; upon which col. Henry found it neceſſary to ſtay a night longer in town, which he ſpent in viſiting the ſeveral barracks, and uſed every argument in his power with the ſoldiery to lay aſide their imprudent reſolution, and to continue in the ſervice, which he had quitted from motives in which his honour alone was concerned, and that although he was prevented from ſerving his country in a military capacity, yet his utmoſt abiliſties ſhould ever be exerted for the real intereſt of the united colonies, in ſupport of the glorious cauſe in which they had engaged. This, accompanied with the extraordinary exertions of col. Chriſtian and the other officers preſent, happily produced the deſired effect, the ſoldiers reluctantly acquieſcing, and we have now the pleaſure to aſſure the publick that thoſe brave fellows are now pretty well reconciled, and will ſpend the laſt drop of their blood in their country's defence.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Provincial Congreſs of *North Carolina*, to col. *Howe*, dated at *Halifax*, *February* 24, 1776.

"*A gentleman of the name of Smith has juſt now lodged ſeven of the leaders of the Regulators in Halifax jail, among whom are four of the Fields. The names of the others I do not know, but neither Hunter nor Piles are amongſt them, He informs me, that the inſurrection is entirely ſuppreſſed with reſpect to the Regulators, and ſays he thinks the Highlanders are diſperſed before now. I do not give implicit credit to this laſt mentioned conjecture, becauſe we have later accounts than mr. Smith's (who was only as low down, I believe, as Chatham courthouſe) which contradict it. However, it is clear to me that there will not be a gun fired upon this occaſion; for the number of our troops (not leſs, perhaps, than 5000) will undoubtedly awe the Highlanders into ſubmiſſion, if they are not already diſperſed. Governour Martin, it ſeems, had kept up a correſpondence with the diſaffected in the weſtern part of this province, had formed a plan of inſurrection, iſſued colonels commiſſions to many counties for this purpoſe, and ordered that ſuch men as ſhould take arms ſhould repair to the royal ſtandard, at Brunſwick, by the 15th of this month, promiſing that they ſhould be then and there ſupported by 5000 regulars.*

Your mind being relieved from all anxiety for us, you will be at full liberty to exert all your powers for the good of Virginia; and I flatter myſelf that your conduct will bring credit to your country, and honour to yourſelf.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, *dated February* 28.

"General Clinton, with two men of war (the Mercury and Kingfiſher) three tranſports, and four tenders, ſailed on Monday, I believe for ſea; and this morning another king's ſhip, which I took to be the Liverpool, and a tender, came down from Norfolk, and I imagine are gone out of the capes."

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, *February* 22, 1776.

ABOUT a week ago two minute companies arrived here from Maryland, one from Kent county, under the command of capt. William Henry, the other from Queen Anne, under the command of capt. James Kent. They are two very fine companies, extremely well armed, have amongſt them many gentlemen of family and fortune, and are examples of good diſcipline and ſubordination. The day after their arrival the committee met, and addreſſed them as follows:

To capt. WILLIAM HENRY, *and capt.* JAMES KENT, *and the troops under their command.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE committee of Northampton county beg leave to congratulute you upon your ſafe arrival into this county, after a fatiguing march, at this rigorous ſeaſon.

When gentlemen of eaſy fortunes, ſuch as the companies we have ſeen from your province, and who can enjoy at home every convenience and elegancee of life, enter themſelves voluntarily to ſerve their country, by undertaking a tedious march at an inclement ſeaſon, and cheerfully ſubmitting to every inconvenience conſequent thereto, it cannot be doubted that they are actuated by the nobleſt principles. They are juſtly entitled to the thanks of their country, and we hope Providence will ever crown them with honour and ſucceſs.

The peaceful ſtate which this once happy county ever enjoyed, till the preſent unnatural though unavoidable conteſt, renders us totally unprovided for the proper reception of a number of armed men; and we hope, gentlemen, you will conſider the very indifferent accommodations which you meet with here as ſolely owing to this cauſe, and not from want of reſpect and attention to your circumſtances. We however beg leave to aſſure you, that nothing in our power ſhall be wanting to promote your convenience and happineſs, which the ſituation of our county will permit; in full confidence, that you will at all times, during your reſidence amongſt us, cheerfully co-operate with this committee in maintaining good order and regularity in this place, and in oppoſing the dangerous deſigns of all the ſecret and avowed enemies of American liberty.

To which the committee received the following anſwer.

HEAD QUARTERS, Northampton *courthouſe*, *Feb.* 22, 1776.

Mr. preſident and gentlemen of the committee for Northampton *county*, Virginia,

WE return thanks for your very polite addreſs to us, and the companies under our command, upon our arrival at this place, as alſo for your attention in making the neceſſary proviſion for our reception. Impreſſed with a lively ſenſe of the duty we owe to our country, and animated with the glorious cauſe of American liberty, we chearfully left our habitations, thinking no difficulties too much for a people to encounter who were *determined to die or live free*, and ſhall eſteem ourſelves happy in proportion to the ſervices we ſhall be able to render the colony, and this county in particular.

We are not inſenſible of the many inconveniencies attending the accommodation of ſoldiers in a country hitherto a ſtranger to war, and with pleaſure we find your aſſiduity has conquered theſe difficulties, and made our reſidence eaſy and agreeable.

Be aſſured, gentlemen, we ſhall be always ready to give you any aſſiſtance in our power, conſiſtent with our duty, to preſerve good order and regularity; and ſhall be at all times thankful for your advice and directions in the execution of the truſt repoſed in us, eſpecially as we are ſtrangers to what is and may have been tranſacted in this place. We beg leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves, with the greateſt reſpect, gentlemen, your very obedient ſervants,

WILLIAM HENRY.
JAMES KENT.

BLANDFORD, *February* 24, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber being fully empowered by meſſ. *Ramſay*, *Monteath*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, to tranſact all their buſineſs in this colony, formerly under the management of mr. *William Bogle*, deceaſed, and ſince under mr. *William Robertſon*'s direction, earneſtly entreats all thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern to apply and have their accounts ſettled, and grant bonds, on other ſpecialties, that no diſputes may ariſe hereafter. When the preſent unhappy diſputes are at an end, and importation allowed, the ſtore will be well ſupplied with all kinds of goods, and the buſineſs carried on to the uſual extent, by

THOMAS GORDON.

AS I am informed the adminiſtrators of *Robert Billaps*, deceaſed, intend making ſale of a negro fellow named *ADAM*, who is now in their poſſeſſion, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from buying the ſaid ſlave, as he is my property; and I likewiſe caution the ſaid adminiſtrators not to have him conveyed out of the colony.

JOSHUA GAYLE.

WARWICK, *Feb.* 20, 1776.

I PURPOSE leaving the colony ſome time in *March*. JOHN MURCHIE.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A TRACT of land in *Mecklenburg*, on the branches of *Blueſtone* creek and *Roanoke* river; it contains between 6 and 700 acres of very good high land, with a good plantation and ſeveral houſes thereon, which was occupied laſt year by mr. *Thacker Burwell*. For terms apply to mr. *Samuel Burks*, in *Prince Edward*. ROBERT DONALD.

WARWICK, *Feb.* 21 1776

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I PURPOSE leaving the colony ſoon. Thoſe to whom I am indebted, or who have any demands againſt *Archibald Lundie*, are deſired to apply for payment. Mr. *Michael Coulter*, at this place, will ſatisfy thoſe who may not make application before I go; and mr. *Samuel Burks*, in *Prince Edward*, will pay any thing that may be due by meſſ. *James* and *Robert Donald* and company.

ROBERT DONALD.

FEBRUARY 3, 1776.

THE following hhds. of tobacco were ſold at *John Bolling's* warehouſe (agreeable to an ordinance of Convention) on the laſt day of *Auguſt*, at 23s. per cwt. The owners are deſired to apply for payment, to The INSPECTORS.

January 26, 1772, No. 959, groſs 990, tare 115, neat 875, *Nathaniel Barnett*.

May 21, 1773, No. 1570, groſs 1185, tare 113, neat 1072, *William Rucker*.

May 21, 1773, No. 1203, groſs 1030, tare 134, neat 896, *Jacob Mitchell*.

May 21, 1773, No. 995, groſs 1000, tare 117, neat 883, *Abraham Wamock*, jun.

November 3, 1773, No. 311, groſs 1300, tare 149, neat 1151, *Solomon Wild*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 13, 1776.

COMMITTED to *James City* jail, a negro woman who calls herſelf MARY-ANNE, and ſays ſhe belongs to *Anthony Walker* at *Peterſburg*. The owner is deſired to take her away, and pay charges.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 13, 1776.

COMMITTED to *James City* jail, a negro man who ſays his name is TOM, and that he belongs to mr. *John Pride* of *Amelia*. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

TAKEN up in *Prince George*, a white mare about 8 or 9 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, branded on the near buttock with three dots, ſhod before, and is with foal. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 10s. BETHIA RIVES.

TAKEN up in *Prince George*, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare about 10 or 11 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, her hind feet white, a ſtar in her forehead, a ſnip on her noſe, a ſcar over her left eye, three ſaddle ſpots, and ſhod all round. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25l.

BETHIA RIVES.

TAKEN up in *Chesterfield*, three HOGS, *viz.* two barrows, and one ſpayed ſow, white ſandied, with ſome black ſpots, the upper ſide of the right ear half cropped, the left a ſmooth crop. FRANCIS EPPES.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of mr. *Henry Whiting*, late of the county of *Prince William*, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to ſir *John Peyton* of *Glouceſter* county, or the ſubſcriber, and alſo in what manner they become due, that reſpect may be had to the dignity of the debts.

HUMPHREY F. WHITING, executrix.

WANTED for the army, a large number of SHOES, for which ready money will be given; and I will engage to take any quantity that can be furniſhed, throughout the year, from any part of the colony. Such perſons as can ſupply me, and are willing to engage, will meet with proper encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, or mr. *Wm Armiſtead* at the regimental ſtore in *Williamſburg*.

WILLIAM AYLETT.

*** Who has for ſale a quantity of *FLOUR*, and *SHIP BREAD*. Apply as above.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidders, on Wedneſday *the 6th of* March, *at the late dwelling houſe of* mr. Alexander Craig, *deceaſed*.

ALL his ſtock in trade, conſiſting of ſaddlery and harneſs furniture, *&c.* alſo a cart and horſes, ſeveral cows, and ſome houſehold furniture. Six months credit will be allowed, for all ſums above 5l. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required.--All perſons indebted to the deceaſed are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands will make them known, to

JOHN M. GALT,
GABRIEL MAUPIN, } executors.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 17, 1776.

WANTED immediately, to ſucceed *John Whitlock* in the tavern kept by him, a man bred to that buſineſs, to whom good encouragement will be given by the ſubſcriber. None but ſuch as come well recommended, for honeſty, ſobriety, induſtry, and complaiſance, need to apply. A ſingle man would be acceptable; but ſhould a man who has a careful wife, that will not think it below her dignity to ſuperintend the affairs of the kitchen, and bedchambers, even if there be a child or two, it will be no unſurmountable objection.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

To be RENTED,

THE SWAN TAVERN in the town of *Falmouth*, which may be entered upon in *April* next. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber, or proprietor in ſaid town. WILLIAM SMITH.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Feb.* 14, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon, for a few moths. In my abſence, mr. *James Blair* will tranſact the buſineſs of *Heſlop & Blair*, to whom I requeſt all thoſe indebted to the ſtore, or otherwiſe, will make as ſpeedy payment as poſſible; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, I hope, will not be backward in ſettling their accounts, by bond, or other ſpecialties.

DAVID BLAIR.

SUFFOLK, *February* 13.

I INTEND to leave the colony.

EBEN. STOTT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 21, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from capt. *Buford's* company at *Hampton*, about the middle of laſt *December*, a bay gelding about 15 hands and a half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and a few white hairs in his flank, without any brand. Whoever brings him to me, in this city, ſhall be well rewarded.

JOHN H. NORTON.

To be SOLD

A GOOD *negro COOK, who is a healthy fellow under* 40 *years of age, can roaſt and boil very well, and underſtands made diſhes, with baking of bread and pickling. He is ſold for no other fault than having lately diſobliged his maſter, by going off ſome little time. His price is* 120*l. on* 12 *months credit, or* 110*l ready money. For farther particulars, inquire of the printer.*

WANTED,

A TUTOR *in a gentleman's family, who is well acquainted with* Latin *and the* Mathematicks. *None need apply without proper credentials. Such a perſon, beſides a genteel ſalary, will have his waſhing, lodging, and mending found him; and he may keep a horſe if he chooſes it or have one found him for recreation, or neceſſary buſineſs. For farther particulars, inquire of the printer.*

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 5, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately. EMANUEL WALKER.

STRAYED from *Willis's* creek, near mr. *Alexander Trent's*, in *Cumberland* county, about the firſt of *November* laſt, a *blood-bay filly*, riſing 4 years old, not branded, 4 feet 9 inches high. A ſatisfactory reward will be made to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid filly to

DAVID COUPLAND.

To be SOLD,

THE remaining part of the tract in *Louiſa* county, containing 672 acres, belonging to the eſtate of mr. *Francis Smith*, deceaſed, and formerly advertiſed with a particular deſcription of the ſame. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, upon giving bond and ſecurity to THOMAS SMITH, executor.

To be SOLD,

THE plantation where I now live, containing 320 acres of land, about three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new brick dwelling-houſe 54 feet by 32, with four rooms, and a fluſh paſſage, below ſtairs, and five rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the building well executed, a brick kitchen 32 feet by 16, two rooms below, and two above ſtairs, with all other neceſſary offices, in good repair, and ſeveral orchards of the beſt kind of fruit trees. This ſeat being well known, I think a more accurate deſcription unneceſſary. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the terms known by applying to mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

(tf) ROBERT NEWSUM.

MECKLENBURG county, *Jan.* 1776.

THE ſubſcriber, from long experience, being fully convinced that the truſting plantations and ſlaves to the management of a ſet of people calling themſelves *overſeers*, will never produce any thing but ruin and deſtruction, is therefore determined to draw the management of what few ſlaves he poſſeſſes within the compaſs of his own perſonal abilities in looking over them, and, by this determination, has, and will have by next fall, between 20 and 30 very beautiful tenements, with a plantation to each, to rent out, either for a ſingle year, or term of years, and can ſupply the tenants with corn, wheat, fodder, and ſtock of all kinds.

Any woman of good character, who underſtands houſe-keeping, teaching young children to read, girls the ſempſtreſs buſineſs, embroidering, *&c.* and comes well recommended, ſhall meet with very agreeable and ſatisfactory encouragement by applying to

(tf) MATTHEW MARABLE.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

at my plantation